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The People's Korea

EVERY WEDNESDAY, JULY 27, 1977 (1961年8月22日第3種郵便物認可)

President KIM IL SUNG

Receives Foreign Guests

SOMALI PARTY, GOV'T DEL.

President Kim Il Sung on Jul. 2 received the party and government delegation of the Somali Democratic Republic headed by Ismail Ali Abucar, deputy Secretary General of the Somali Revolutionary Socialist Party and vice-President of the Somali Democratic Republic.

Present there were vice-President Kim Dong Gyu and Mohamed Ismail Kahin, Somali Ambassador to our country.

LIBYAN GOV'T DEL.

President Kim Il Sung on Jul. 6 received the government delegation of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya headed by Mohammed Ahmad Al Mangush, Secretary for Housing of the General People's Committee of Libya.

PALESTINE DEL.

President Kim Il Sung on Jul. 16 received the delegation of the Palestine National Liberation Movement headed by Abo Jihad, deputy Commander-in-Chief of the Palestine Revolution Forces and Member of the Central Committee of the PNLM.

Also present were deputy head of the delegation Abo Maher, Member of the Central Committee of the PNLM and leading member of the "Al-Assifa" Force and Marwan Hasan Abdullah, chief of the mission of the Palestine Liberation Organization in Pyongyang.

JAPAN TV REPORTERS

President Kim Il Sung on Jul. 2 received the party and government delegation of the Somali Democratic Republic. (KCNA Radiophoto)

President Kim Il Sung on Jul. 3 received a reporters team of NHK (the Japan Broadcasting Association) headed by Ogata Akira, director of the NHK commentators' board.

The President answered questions put by him.

An exclusive interview with President Kim Il Sung was nationaltelevised in Japan by the state-run TV broadcasting company on the evening of Jul. 13. (KCNA)

Global Campaign for GI Pullout, Korea Reunification

Internat'l Liaison Com. Appeals

The Permanent Secretariat of the International Liaison Committee for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea issued an appeal on Jul. 11 to the committees for supporting Korea's reunification, governments, political parties, public organisations and individual personages of various countries of the world that are active for the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea, according to a report from Paris.

The appeal called upon them to organize colorful functions in various forms during the Month of Anti-imperialist Solidarity for Supporting the Struggle of the Korean People in their respective countries in accordance with the action programme adopted at the session of the International Liaison Committee for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea which was held in Algiers between Jun. 25 and 26

The appeal said:

We propose to organize various activities in most diversified forms, such as meeting, demonstration and signature campaign, by mobilizing public opinion in your countries during this month, with emphasis on the following problems:

-To strongly demand the withdrawal of the U.S. troops, all mass destruction weapons, all foreign combat equipment from south Korea,

-To conduct action for preventing the outbreak of a new war and preserving a durable peace in Korea,

-To carry on action to denounce the dictatorial "regime" which carries matters with a high hand in south Korea and save the south Korean democratic figures and patriots, the victim of the fascist repression,

-To wage a movement to support and assist the people of the southern half who are fighting for the reunification of the country and democracy in south Korea,

-To make your people actively support the efforts of the Korean people who are striving to realise the reunification of the country on the three principles of the Jul. 4, 1972 north-south joint statement the keynote of which is complete independence, the peaceful reunification of the country without the use of force and great national unity transcending the institutional differences in politics, economy, culture and philosophy, which are reclarified in the five-point policy of national reunification put forward by President Kim Il Sung of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

National Meeting Held in Tokyo to Support Reunification

Resolution Adopted

A national meeting for supporting the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea was held in Tokyo on Jul. 18.

Present at the meeting were representative members of the Japanese Committee for Supporting the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea, representatives of solidarity committees which were formed in different parts of Japan and Japanese people of broad sections.

Invited to the meeting was Li Gye Baek, vice-Chairman of the Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongryun).

The meeting was addressed by Iwai Akira, General Secretary of the Japanese Committee for Supporting the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea, Vice-Chairman Li Gye Baek also made an address at the meeting.

A representative of the Okinawa Prefectural Solidarity Committee for Supporting the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea made a report at the meeting on the subject "Withdrawal of the U.S. Ground Troops Stationed in South Korea and Okinawa".

The reporter exposed that the U.S. imperialists, the Japanese reactionary ruling circles and the south Korean puppets plan to use Okinawa as a base of sortie in case of a war in Korea.

Pointing out that the Carter Administration, in disregard of the campaign commitments, made provocative utterances that nuclear weapons would be used, if necessary, the reporter said: The U.S. imperialists still persist in their stance of war provocation.

The reporter exposed that there are nuclear weapons at the Kadena base of Okinawa and the south Korean puppet army is trained in this base.

The reporter said: It is not exaggeration to say that the U.S.-Japan-south Korea military integration is being further accelerated.

Ichikawa Makoto, former Chairman and present adviser of the General Council of Trade Unions of Japan, made a speech at the meeting on the subject "After Attending the Session of the International Liaison Committee for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea."

After speaking of the World Conference for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea held in February this year and the First Session of the International Liaison Committee for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea held in Algeria towards the close of June, he referred to the fact that the preparations for a Tokyo conference scheduled for autumn next year are being made energetically.

A resolution and a letter to the entire Korean people were adopted amid an enthusiastic applause of the attendants at the meeting.

The resolution said that the meeting was held to exchange experiences of the movement of solidarity with the Korean people which is going on throughout Japan and further develop the movement for supporting the reunification of Korea.

The resolution demanded the Fukuda Cabinet take a responsible step to realise the reinstatement of Kim Dae Jung to his former status, called it to account for the Japan-south Korea fusion and appealed for an extensive national movement to make the Government of the Liberal Democratic Party change its Korean policy.

Saying that along with the plan of the pullout of the U.S. ground troops stationed in south Korea, the role of the U.S. forces stationed in Japan with Okinawa as the centre merits attention, the resolution noted that the strengthening of cooperation between the U.S. troops and the "Self-Defence Forces" poses a grave menace to peace.

A national meeting for supporting the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea was held in Tokyo on Jul. 18.

Increasing International Support

Reportedly, international organisations and foreign public organisations made public appeals, statements and declarations, expressing full support to the just struggle of the Korean people to achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of the country on the occasion of the Month of Anti-U.S. Joint Struggle.

In their appeals the Trade Unions International of Transport Workers and the Trade Unions International of Textile, Clothing, Leather and Fur Workers reaffirmed their support to and solidarity with the Korean people and working class in the struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country and called upon their affiliated organisations to fight for the withdrawal of the U.S. troops and nuclear weapons from south Korea and against the "two Koreas" plot of the splittists within and without.

The Geneva Committee for Supporting Korea's Reunification made public a declaration, which stressed that the reunification of Korea should be realised on the three principles laid down by His Excellency President Kim Il Sung and strongly demanded the dismantling of nuclear bases in south Korea and the immediate withdrawal of the U.S. troops from south Korea.

A statement of the French Committee of Action to Support the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea called upon all political parties, trade unions, public organisations and people of France to express active solidarity with the struggle of the Korean people for the reunification of the country and strongly demanded the pullback of the U.S. troops, weapons of mass destruction and all military equipment from south Korea.

In their joint press statement the Indian Committee for Supporting Korea's Reunification and the All Indo-Korea Friendship Association noted that they would wage a struggle demanding the immediate withdrawal of all foreign troops and all nuclear weapons from south Korea and a solidarity movement of various forms supporting the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea and expressed full support to the three principles, five-point policy and four-point national salvation proposal for the Korean people's independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

In its statement the Norway-Korea Friendship Association emphasized:

The United States is introducing into south Korea more armed forces than ever before and giving more "aid" to the Pak Jung Hi clique, instead of removing military tension in Korea.

We demand the removal from south Korea of U.S. nuclear weapons and U.S. air, naval and all other forces which pose a grave menace to world peace.

The Czechoslovak Committee for Afro-Asian People's Solidarity, the Guyanese Committee of Peace and Solidarity and the Central Council of Trade Unions of Poland also made public statements expressing the conviction that the Korean people's cause of national reunification would surely be achieved.

In its resolution the first "meeting for studying the Juche idea" of Japanese teachers held in Tokyo on Jun. 26 strongly demanded the withdrawal of the U.S. troops from south Korea and resolutely condemned the "two Koreas" policy of the Japanese and U.S. governments.

Burma Com. Formed

A grand inaugural meeting of the Burmese Committee for Supporting Korea's Reunification was held in Rangoon on Jun. 23, according to a KCNA report.

Addressing the meeting, Aung Ze said that the biggest obstacle to the reunification of Korea is U.S. imperialism and its stooges.

The speaker stressed:

The Worker's Party of Korea and the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea have put forward reasonable proposals on more than 150 occasions for the reunification of the country.

But the U.S. imperialists and the south Korean puppet clique have categorically opposed these sincere proposals.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung put forward urgent problems many a time in order to achieve the reunification of Korea at an early date.

We Burmese people will actively support the reunification of Korea.

This support will be continued till Korea has been reunified, not once or not only when occasion comes.

To this end, the Burmese Committee for Supporting Korea's Reunification has been organized.

The important purpose of this committee is to resolutely denounce the south Korean puppets' "two Koreas" plot and to actively support the realisation of the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea by the Korean people themselves free from outside interference.

I believe that the three principles and five-point policy of national reunification will surely be implemented on the basis of the immortal Juche idea founded with originality by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

The meeting elected the leading body of the Burmese Committee for Supporting Korea's Reunification.

Aung Ze was elected Chairman of the Burmese Committee for Supporting Korea's Reunification.

'Daily World' Demands:

Total Withdrawal of N-Armed US Troops from S. Korea, DPRK-US Negotiation

A recent issue of the U.S. newspaper "Daily World" carried an article headlined "Korea and the United States."

The newspaper said:

The division of Korea is intolerable. It was imposed by the U.S. military industrial complex.

The United States maintains nuclear weapons and more than 40,000 troops in south Korea.

The probability of war in Korea will continue to increase—as long as the military buildup in south Korea goes on; as long as the Japanese and U.S. business interests insist on exploiting south Korea with the aid of corrupt "regime" of Pak Jung Hi and his "army".

Most Repressive 'Regime'

The danger of war in Korea is compounded by the character of the Pak Jung Hi dictatorship.

In the words of Ranard, former Director of Korean Affairs for the U.S. State Department, the elements of representative government are conspicuously absent in south Korea today: no rule of law, no free press, no freedom of speech, worship or assembly—indeed, no human rights.

The Pak Jung Hi "regime" is one of the most repressive in the world.

And its repression has been maintained for many years by U.S. support and encouragement.

The political repression in south Korea occurs in collusion with Japanese and U.S. business interests that enjoy multibillion-dollar bonanza of investment in the rich raw materials and the ultra-cheap labour of south Korea. The brute power of military might, south Korean and American, keeps the workers and peasants oppressed and terrorized, attacks all strivings for democracy, isolates the south Korean people from their brothers and sisters in the DPRK and from that Socialist Republic's democratic achievements.

That "power" has not entirely succeeded, and it is a precarious one that would readily collapse if its foundation in U.S. dollars and U.S. bayonets were withdrawn.

During the presidential election campaign of 1976 candidate Jimmy Carter repeatedly called for the withdrawal of the U.S. occupation troops and of the tactical nuclear weapons from south Korea.

Carter's Doubletalk

Now, what does President Carter say?

At his news conference on Mar. 9, 1977, he stated he was still committed to withdrawal of U.S. ground troops from south Korea, but he asserted he would retain U.S. air units in south Korea over a long time and presumably, sea forces would also be retained.

Furthermore, President Carter's commitment is to withdraw the troops over a four-or-five-year time period. This "gradual" withdrawal means that the troops will not be fully withdrawn at the time of the termination of his first term in office, in 1981, and U.S. interference in the internal affairs of Korea will continue after his term expires.

Carter as President says that the gradual withdrawal of ground troops "would have to be worked out very carefully with the south Korean "government" and "with the full understanding and perhaps participation of Japan." This will mean a doubled resistance to the process, slowing it down and enabling President Carter to excuse the slowness.

The doubletalk of Carter on the issue of troops in Korea is matched by his insolent hypocrisy on the issue "human rights."

He has the audacity to make "pious" pronouncement about the violation of "rights" in the world, while out of the other side of his mouth he is silent concerning the incredibly flagrant violation of human rights under Pak Jung Hi not to mention such tight violation here at home.

In February 1977, his administration reduced foreign aid to three countries for violation of human rights, but south Korea was made an exception. Why?

On the one hand, Carter has been responding to American and worldwide pressures for extrication of a U.S. military presence in south Korea. On the other, he is responding to the pressures of the multinational corporations, the Pentagon, and the interests of the capitalist classes in the U.S. and Japan.

The Japanese Government has expressed its uneasiness with the Carter promise to remove ground troops, and the U.S. army has requested for fiscal 1978 a doubling of military construction funds for south Korea.

DPRK's Consistent Efforts

The DPRK has consistently sought to bring about negotiations for the withdrawal of U.S. troops, but to no avail.

After many efforts the DPRK finally succeeded in 1972 in getting the Pak Jung Hi "government" to agree to talks on reunification.

On Jul. 4, 1972, the two sides issued a joint declaration calling for peaceful and independent reunification in spite of political and ideological differences, the end of military provocation and mutual defamation, and future Red Cross discussions for the purposes of uniting separated families, permitting mail and visits, and other communications. Such were the results of initiatives from the DPRK.

Then on Jun. 23, 1973, Pak Jung Hi, instigated by U.S.-Japanese imperialists, advanced the policy of the "two Koreas" for submission to the United Nations, which rejected it.

President Kim Il Sung of the DPRK countered with his five-point program.

The south Korean "government" was not responsive to these and other proposals directed toward reunification. Eventually negotiations were broken off.

Then on Mar. 25, 1974, the Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK dispatched a letter to the Congress of the U.S. proposing a treaty of peace with the United States.

Faced with still more delays, the people's organisations and political parties of the DPRK addressed an open letter on Jan. 25, 1977 to the people's organisations, political parties and people of all strata in south Korea and overseas compatriots, proposing a plan to oppose the "two Koreas" policy and to step up actions on reunification.

This latest initiative coming from the DPRK restates in a new way the essential points of proposal for peaceful, independent reunification—one Korea and one people.

The demand of the Korean people, north and south, for peace, is a part of worldwide demand of the peoples for peace.

We therefore call for genuinely new foreign policy by the U.S. Government in Korea.

This policy, we believe, must include following:

1. The removal of all U.S. troops, military equipment, personnel, including nuclear weapons from south Korea, with due regard for the security, peace and welfare of the Korean people.

2. Negotiations leading to the withdrawal of all foreign troops, as specified by the armistice of 1953.

3. Serious consideration by the U.S. Government of the proposal of the DPRK to negotiate a peace treaty.

4. Elimination by the U.S. of all financial support for the corrupt Pak Jung Hi "regime" so that the will of the south Korean people can be expressed, repression eradicated, democratic government developed and reunification achieved.

5. A guarantee that the territory of all Korea, north and south, will not be used as a military or operational base for other countries.

(Subtitles are ours....Ed.)

Int'l Liaison Com. for Korea's Reunion Meets in Algeria

The First Session of the International Liaison Committee for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea was held in Algiers, the capital of Algeria on June 25 and 26.

Delegates from 15 countries representing governments, political parties and other organizations met in the Palace of Nations, to demand the total withdrawal of U.S. troops from south Korea.

Adopted at the session are the statutes and action program of the International Liaison Committee, and a political declaration and a special resolution.

Statutes of Committee

The statutes of the International Liaison Committee for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea was adopted at its first session which was held recently in Algiers, the capital of Algeria.

Follows the text of the statutes:

The division of Korea following the occupation of south Korea by the American troops is the source of the sufferings of the Korean people and, it presents a constant menace to peace in Asia and the world.

The cause of the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea is a matter of deep concern for the world people who love peace.

Proceeding from the common aspiration of the peoples for a peaceful solution of the Korean problem and for the establishment of a durable peace in Asia and in the world, and urged by the desire to enlarge and reinforce still further the international movement for supporting the reunification of Korea, an international liaison committee is constituted, consequent upon the world conference held in Brussels on the 21st and 22nd of February, 1977, for the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea.

Article 1. Purpose.

The International Liaison Committee for the independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea has it as its purpose to contribute to the formation of a large movement for solidarity with the Korean people in their struggle to make the American troops withdraw from south Korea, check the manoeuvres for the creation of "two Koreas" and oppose the division of Korea, terminate the fascist dictatorship in south Korea and accomplish the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea.

1. It extends its active support to the efforts of the Korean people to realise the reunification of the country in accordance with the three principles: independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity, specified in the north-south joint statement of July 4, 1972, and the five-point orientation for the reunification of Korea, in this framework:

a) In face of the manoeuvres to create "two Koreas," it works for the realisation of all the propositions for hastening the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea;

b) Acts for the withdrawal of the American troops, the arms of mass destruction, the nuclear arms included, and all the foreign equipment of war from south Korea;

c) Fights to thwart the outbreak of a new war in Korea and reestablish a durable peace there.

2. It condemns the dictatorial "regime" in south Korea and acts to aid the installation of democracy there, to this end:

a) Denounces the dispositions which led to the establishment of a dictatorial "regime" in south Korea;

b) Organises an international campaign with a view to defending the human rights and fundamental liberties in south Korea;

c) Reinforces the international solidarity with the south Korean people in the struggle for the reunification of the country and establishment of democracy in–the southern part of Korea.

3. It bends effort to form a powerful anti-imperialist united front on an international scale for the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea, to this end:

a) Realises cooperation with the national or regional committees which are active in favour of the reunification of Korea, assists their activities and supports, enlarges and develops, on an international scale, the solidarity movement for the reunification of Korea;

b) Establishes bonds with the governments, international, regional and national organisations and with all those who support or sympathize with the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea, and contributes to the formation of a large international movement for solidarity with the action in favour of the reunification of Korea.

Article 2. Seat.

The seat of the secretariat is Paris (France), which may be changed by decision of the International Liaison Committee.

Article 3. Character.

The International Liaison Committee is an organisation of international coordination intended to establish bonds and realise cooperation between the different movements for support to the reunification of Korea in different countries.

It appeals equally to all the governments, political parties, social organisations, international or national, governmental or non-governmental organisations, also to all the personalities desirous of cooperation in the realisation of the objectives of this committee to participate in its activities.

Article 4. Structure.

To attain the purposes mentioned above, the committee is organised as follows:

1. The conference:

a) The World Conference for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea meets periodically, that is, in ordinary session upon the convocation by its secretariat after the decision of the committee.

The convocation includes the place, the date and the agenda of the conference.

An extraordinary session may be convened in the same form as the ordinary session in case new events necessitate it.

b) The world conference is convened in collaboration with governments, national, regional or international organisations and with personalities who support the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea.

c) The world conference appraises the activity of the outgoing executive committee and defines the great orientations and objectives for the future;

d) The world conference designates the members of the executive committee.

2. The executive committee:

1) The executive committee is in charge of coordinating the action for the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea between the two world conferences.

It takes all measures to put into effect the orientations agreed upon at the world conference and specify the action programme.

2) The executive committee is composed of fifteen (15) members representing countries or organisations designated by the world conference.

It designates the chairman, four (4) vice-chairmen and the secretary general.

3) The committee periodically calls an ordinary session; it may call an extraordinary session at any time in response to the demand of the majority of its members and if the evolution of the situation in Korea demands it.

4) The committee may organise under its own care any activity or action deemed necessary for the attainment of its objectives.

5) The committee is considered valid only when it is attended by more than two-thirds of its members; it adopts all the decisions by majority of its members present or duly represented.

6) The chairman represents the committee and guides the work of the committee. He may, if necessary, delegate his powers to one of the vice-chairmen or to the secretary general.

3. The secretariat:

1) The secretariat is composed of the secretary general and an assistant secretary general and a technical secretary.

2) The secretariat, being an executive organ of the International Liaison Committee, assumes the responsibility for its functions before the committee.

3) The secretariat assumes the following functions to execute the decisions of the committee:

a) Undertakes all activities to enlarge and reinforce on an international scale the movement of support to the reunification of Korea;

b) Maintains regular liaisons with the committees of support or the committees of solidarity for the reunification of Korea organised in different countries and with the governments, political parties, social organisations, international, governmental and non-governmental institutions, the press or information organisms and with the persons who desire the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea and bends efforts for the realisation of cooperation and common action between them;

c) Organises materially all the international activities or actions, placed under the patronage of the International Liaison Committee;

d) Ensures the preparations of the sessions of the committee or the conference;

e) Proceeds with the work of research and information on the Korean question;

f) Forms delegations of the International Liaison Committee when it is deemed necessary to participate in international conferences.

g) Executes all the actions conforming to the objectives of the committee.

Article 5. Finance.

The financial resources of the International Liaison Committee is the contributions from its members, presents and collections.

The finance of the committee is managed by the secretary general, who may appoint an accountable treasurer.

Article 6.

The present statutes can be modified only by the world conference.

Action Programme

The First Session of the International Liaison Committee for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea which met recently in Algiers, the capital of Algeria, adopted an action programme of this organization.

The action programme is as follows:

In solidarity with the Korean people in their struggle to make the American troops withdraw from south Korea, oppose a permanent division of Korea, prevent a new war in this region of the world, put an end to repression and terrorism committed in south Korea and accomplish the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea, the International Liaison Committee for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea met in Algiers on June 25 and 26 and adopted the following action programme for 1977-1978:

1. The International Liaison Committee for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea will meet during the second half of 1977 or at the beginning of 1978 to review its activities and the preparations of the second world conference due at the end of 1978. On the occasion of this session the committee will coordinate with national committees the actions to be envisaged on the occasion of the World Day of Solidarity with the Korean People for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of the Country.

2. Convocation in 1978 of the World Conference for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea.

3. Action for enlarging and reinforcing the ranks of movement for support to the reunification of Korea:

—Maintenance and development of regular relations with the national committees for support to the reunification of Korea founded in different countries and aid to their activities;

—Encouragement of the foundation of committees for support to the reunification of Korea in the countries where they have not yet been organized, adopting forms appropriate to each country to make their action most effective.

4. Action for building up opinion and arousing in the world a large movement in favour of the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea:

—Makes public an appeal on the occasion of the Month of Anti-Imperialist Solidarity and Support to the Struggle of the Korean People from June 25 to July 27 and organizes during this month actions of solidarity in the most diverse forms (That is: meetings, manifestations, collection of signatures, etc.).

—Launches a campaign on an international scale for the withdrawal of the American troops from south Korea and all the means of war including the nuclear weapons, conforming to the resolution 3390 (b) of the 30th Session of the General Assembly of the U.N.O.) on the occasion of the day of the occupation of south Korea by the American troops(September 8) and on the occasion of the 32nd Session of the General Assembly of the U.N.O.;

—Organizes on the occasion of the Popular Uprising (of April 19) a movement of international solidarity for supporting the struggle of the south Korean people for the democratization of society and reunification of the country.

—Organizes, in collaboration with the UN Commission on Human Rights, the I.A.D.L. and all the organizations defending the human rights and fundamental liberties, international inquiry into the south Korean "regime" and violation of human rights in south Korea and makes public a white book.

—Encourages the convocation in each country where possible of national manifestations of solidarity for support to the reunification of Korea with the attendance of the largest political and social organizations and personalities.

—Proposes to the national committees the convocation of regional conferences of solidarity for the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea, notably in Latin America and in the Caribbean region and help them realise it.

—Establishes the relations and cooperation with all governments, national organizations, regional or international institutions and personalities supporting or sympathizing with the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea.

—Proceeds with the work of research, studies and publication concerning the Korean question, particularly through the diffusion of regular bulletins.

A review titled "Korea Is One," official organ of the committee, will be published under the responsibility of the secretariat.

Political Declaration

A political declaration was adopted at the First Session of the International Liaison Committee for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea held recently in Algiers, the capital of Algeria, which reads in full:

1. The First Session of the International Liaison Committee for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea met in Algiers, the capital of the Algerian Democratic and People's Republic, on the 25th and 26th of June, 1977.

2. The session examined concrete measures to put into practice the resolution adopted by the World Conference for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea which was held in Brussels in last February.

3. The session, authorized by the Brussels Conference, has formed an international liaison committee for the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea and adopted its statutes and action programme.

4. The session attentively studied the recent evolution of the situation in Korea.

5. It considers that the division of Korea has spelled innumerable sufferings to the Korean people, presented a characteristic menace to peace in the world in general and in Asia in particular.

This constitutes a permanent preoccupation of the international opinion.

The session affirms that the responsibility for such situation entirely rests with the foreign interference and intervention and with the manoeuvres for division on the part of the south Korean authorities.

It is undeniable that the Seoul "regime" manipulated by imperialism obstinately opposes the withdrawal of the American troops from south Korea.

The session considers that the reinforcement of the repressive apparatus and increase of military effectives is the manifest proof of the intention to divide the Korean people and of the negation of all democratic life in south Korea.

All these manoeuvres are aimed at squashing the profound aspiration of the Korean people for the independent and peaceful reunification of their fatherland.

6. The committee manifests its profound apprehensions as to the recent positions taken by the Japanese authorities at the instigation of the United States notably relative to the "accord on the continental shelf" concluded between the government of Tokyo and the Seoul "regime."

7. This "accord" is aimed at reinforcing the dictatorial "regime" of Seoul. It affirms once again the ambitions of imperialism and the expansionist designs of Japan. It is an obstacle to the independent reunification of Korea and is intended to maintain the division for consolidating their neo-colonialist domination over south Korea.

8. The International Liaison Committee takes note of certain declarations of the U.S.A. Government relative to the Korean problem. But it expresses its apprehensions as to their ambiguity and the contradictions which appear between the professions of faith and the acts of the American authorities.

9. Even if the withdrawal of the American ground troops can be a positive fact, the vouched maintenance of the American air forces in south Korea, the foreseen increased aid for the development of the military potential of the Seoul "regime" and the new responsibility to be assigned to Japan confirm the intention to perpetuate in new forms the division of Korea and justify the theme of "two Koreas."

10. The committee resolutely condemns this attempt to fabricate "two Koreas" against the unanimous aspiration of the Korean people and the will of the people of the whole world who absolutely support the struggle for the peaceful and independent reunification of their fatherland.

11. It will develop a vast campaign for denouncing the manoeuvres of the south Korean authorities supported by American-Japanese imperialism to create "two Koreas."

It will not spare efforts for hastening the victory of a just cause: The peaceful and independent reunification of Korea.

12. The committee affirms that the solution of the Korean question must be preceded by the withdrawal of all the foreign military troops and armaments. It supports without reserve the principles announced in the north-south joint statement of July 4, 1972—independence, peaceful reunification, and great national unity—and the five-point orientation for the reunification of Korea.

13. These principles were reaffirmed by the important conference of political parties and public organisations of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on January 25, 1977 in the four-point appeal which it adopted.

14. The committee makes a pressing appeal to develop a vast movement for solidarity with the democrats and patriots of all opinions who, in south Korea, protest against the pillage of their country, fight courageously for democratic rights, for dignity, and for the reunification of their fatherland. The International Liaison Committee denounces the governments which accord economic, technical and military aid to the fascist "regime" of Seoul.

15. The International Liaison Committee appeals to all the governments, all the peoples, all the organisations and all the persons who love justice and peace to act to bar the outbreak of a new war in Korea, to put an end to the tension in this part of the world, and terminate the intolerable sufferings of the Korean people and help realise their will to live in peace in their independent and reunified country.

Special Resolution

The attendants of the First Session of the International Liaison Committee for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea held in Algiers, the capital of Algeria, adopted a special resolution, which reads:

The attendants of the session of the International Liaison Committee for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea held in Algiers on the 25th and 26th of June 1977:

Considering—the just struggle of the African, Asian and Latin American peoples against colonialist and imperialist domination;

—The imprescriptible principle of the people's right to self-determination reaffirmed many times by the international institutions;

Extend their active and militant support to all the peoples who are fighting in all forms for their national independence, democracy, peace and progress;

Reaffirm their solidarity with the peoples of southern Africa, Palestine, West Sahara, and Chile in their struggle against racism, colonialism, reaction, fascism and imperialism.

Joint Information on Visit of Union of Yugoslav Socialist Youth Del. to DPRK

A joint information on the visit of the delegation of the Union of Yugoslav Socialist Youth headed by President of its Conference Azem Vlasi to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea was made public in Pyongyang on July 16.

Pointing out that talks were held between the delegation of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea headed by Chairman of its Central Committee Chi Jae Ryong and the delegation of the Union of Yugoslav Socialist Youth headed by President of its Conference Azem Vlasi, the joint information said that at the talks the two sides informed each other of the situation and the work of youth organisations of their respective countries and discussed problem of further developing the friendly and cooperative relations between the youths and youth organisations of Korea and Yugoslavia.

Considering that the visit of the great leader of the Korean people Comrade Kim Il Sung to Yugoslavia and his historic meeting with the outstanding leader of the Yugoslav people Comrade Josip Broz Tito constitute a decisive milestone in developing the relations between the two countries, the talks held in a friendly and comradely atmosphere expressed a desire to further strengthen and develop the relations between the youth organisations and youths of the two countries on the basis of such relations of fraternal friendship, the joint information emphasized, and went on:

The Yugoslav side highly appreciated the fact that the Korean people and youth have converted their once backward country into an independent socialist country with a modern industry, developed rural economy and brilliant national culture in a historically short span of time by embodying the immortal Juche idea under the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, and sincerely wished them great success in carrying out the tasks of the three revolutions, ideological, technical and cultural.

The Yugoslav side expressed full support to the Korean people and youth in their struggle to force all foreign troops to withdraw from south Korea and reunify the country independently and peacefully on the basis of the three principles and five-point policy of national reunification laid down by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and denounced the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique's fascist policy of suppressing the struggle of the south Korean youth and students against the "two Koreas" plot of the domestic and foreign splittists and for the reunification of the country and social democracy and expressed firm solidarity with their just struggle.

The Korean side highly appreciated the fact that under the leadership of the outstanding leader Comrade Josip Broz Tito the Yugoslav people and young fighters waged a heroic struggle against the fascist occupationists, achieved a shining victory in the people's liberation war and thus creditably defended the national independence and the dignity of the country in the past and congratulated them upon doing away with the economic backwardness left over by the old society and healing the war wounds, achieving the complete equality and unity of nationalities and gaining great successes in the socialist construction based on autonomy.

The Korean side sincerely wished the Yugoslav people and youth greater success in their struggle to achieve the prosperity and development of the country and strengthen its might as a whole upholding the programmatic tasks set forth by the Tenth Congress of the Yugoslav League of Communists.

Considering that the visit of the delegation of the Union of Yugoslav Socialist Youth to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and its talks with the delegation of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea marked an important occasion in further expanding and developing the relations of fraternal friendship and cooperation between the youths and youth organisations of the two countries, the two sides discussed problems of further strengthening the exchange of delegations and information, the joint information said.

(KCNA)

News in Brief

Jul. 8

* Dawda Kairaba Jawara, President of the Republic of Gambia, met Hwang Chol Su, Ambassador of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to Gambia.

Jul. 13

* Samora Moises Machel, President of the People's Republic of Mozambique, received Song Gi Tae, Ambassador of the DPRK to Mozambique.

Jul. 18

* Vice-Premier Chong Jun Gi met and had a friendly talk with the delegation of the Mongolia-Korea Friendship Association headed by Dashtyamtzin Tzetensotyem, Member of the Standing Committee of the Association and Director of the Ulan Bator No. 2 Ten-Year School.

Jul. 19

* Todo Kurtovic, Member of the Presidential Council, and Secretary of its Executive Committee, of the Central Committee of the Yugoslav League of Communists, and his family arrived in Pyongyang by plane to have a rest in the DPRK.

* A delegation of the Ministry of Forestry and Wood-Processing Industry of the Soviet Union headed by its Collegium Member N.S. Savchenko arrived in Pyongyang by plane.

* The Romanian rapid football team, a Bulgarian calisthenics team and a Libyan heavy gymnastics team arrived in Pyongyang by plane for a visit to the DPRK.

Jul. 21

* Bindang Masie Nguema Biyogo Negue Ndong, first lady of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea and Honorary Chairman of the National Organisation of Women of the National United Workers' Party of Equatorial Guinea, arrived in Pyongyang by plane together with her children to have a rest. (KCNA)

Pukchang Thermal Power Plant Boosts Output by 500 Mil. Kwh

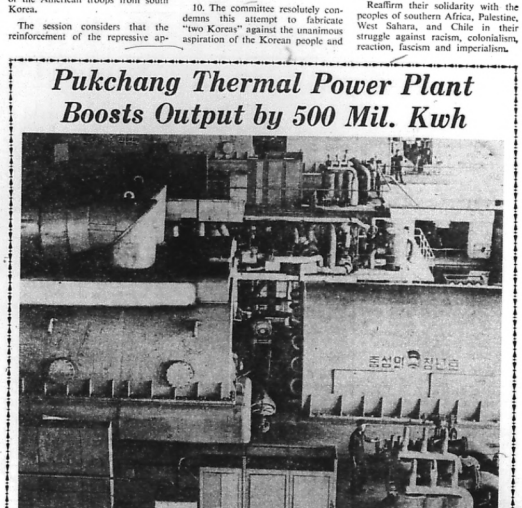


Photo shows the generators at Pukchang Thermal Power Plant.

The Pukchang Thermal Power Plant, one of the biggest power bases of the DPRK, produced in the first half of this year 500 million kwh more electricity than in the same period last year.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung led the power workers of Pukchang to further boost power production, giving an on-the-spot guidance to the Tokchon area in March this year.

The workers and technicians of the plant launched an energetic drive to surpass the rated capacity in power production by putting all the generators in full-capacity operation. This resulted in topping the rated capacity of each generator per hour by five or ten per cent.

The workers and technicians of the youth workshop of the plant lifted the per hour production at each generator by 5,000 to 10,000 kwh by enhancing the utility rate of installations. By the end of June this year, the workers and technicians at generator No. 3 had produced 53,046,000 kwh more electricity than that at the like time last year.

Innovations were also made in the second, third and other workshops.

The workers of the plant now keep power production on a higher level.

(KCNA)

Tokyo Is Lying on Kim Kidnap Case : Kim Hyong Uk

Former south Korean puppet Central Intelligence Agency director Kim Hyong Uk in interviews with a correspondent of the Kyodo News Service twice on July 12 and 15 warned the Japanese government persistently trying to cover up the truth of the Kim Dae Jung abduction case and exposed that former Japanese Prime Minister Kishi Nobusuke was the mastermind of the Japanese side in political conspiracy for veiling the seamy side of the case, according to a Kyodo report from New York.

In an interview on July 12 he strongly accused Japanese Prime Minister Fukuda of having alleged that his evidence of the Kim Dae Jung abduction case was unbelievable.

He said if the Japanese authorities and the Pak Jung Hi group "do not repent but continue to impair" his honour and confidence and "try to cover up the truth of the Kim Dae Jung case," he would "disclose more details and bring to light the crimes of the two governments."

He stressed:

"1. Japan had better settle the Kim Dae Jung case and expel corrupt politicians.

"2. Corrupt Japan-south Korea relations are larger in scale and more deeply rooted than corrupt U.S.-south Korea relations."

Noting that "the worst" is the attitude of Fukuda, Kim Hyong Uk declared with indignation: "Minister Kim Jae Gwon, one of the masterminds of the Kim Dae Jung kidnaping case, is a man who should be investigated by the police authorities. It was not in accordance with common sense when the prime minister of a country said he wanted to meet and hear from the man, if possible."

He stressed: "If prime minister Fukuda intends to strive for the settlement of the case, respecting the opinion of the people, he should, first of all, not deny my testimony by alleging that it was based on rumors, but lend an ear to it."

Kim Hyong Uk pointed to the fact that the Japanese reactionaries and the south Korean puppets expanded their dark fusion in the matter of fund transactions after Li Hu Rak, one time puppet ambassador to Japan, became the director of the south Korean puppet Central Intelligence Agency in 1970. He also exposed that Li Pyong Hi, a faithful servant of traitor Pak Jung Hi, took charge of the operations to buy over Japanese Liberal-Democratic dietmen.

In his second interview Kim Hyong Uk referred to some of the facts concerning the act of Kishi who took the lead in the so-called "political settlement" of the Kim Dae Jung abduction case.

According to him, Kishi attended the meeting of the standing council of the "Japan-south Korea cooperation committee," an instrument of political conspiracy between Japan and the south Korean puppets, held in Seoul in late September 1973 one and a half month after Kim Dae Jung was kidnapped, and had a confab with Pak Jung Hi the puppet during the period of the meeting. Upon his return home Kishi reported to the then Japanese Prime Minister Tanaka Kakuei on the results of his secret confab with Pak Jung Hi the puppet. This behind-the-scene operation gave birth to the so-called "political settlement" with a view to preventing the disclosure of the seamy side of the criminal Kim Dae Jung abduction case and hushing up the case, added Kim Hyong Uk.

Kim Hyong Uk said he would continue to expose detailed facts concerning this as occasion demands.

He declared: "The Liberal-Democratic Party must be compelled to make clear the future attitude of Japan. So, I've made a statement. "He remarked he disclosed this time some part of the information concerning Kishi, which was "extremely partial."

Kishi Involved in Seoul's Subway Plan

Kim Hyong Uk said that Pak Jung Hi decided to construct a subway network in the south Korean capital around 1968 or 1969, while Kim was "KCIA" director.

A ruling party leader insisted on introducing French subway technology, partly because of promised French political donations, he said.

But former Japanese Prime Minister Kishi urged Pak to award orders to Mitsubishi Corp, he said.

Mitsubishi Corp. took away a Seoul subway construction contract from Marubeni Corp., another major Japanese trading firm, after Kishi pressured south Korean "president" Pak Jung Hi in 1973.

Marubeni was involved in initial negotiations with the south Korean authorities on the deal.

Mitsubishi was slow to establish itself in south Korea compared with other Japanese trading houses such as Mitsui and Co. and C. Itoh and Co. but was able to peddle influence in Korean political circles through Kishi. Mitsubishi reportedly contributed $1 million in a south Korean "presidential" election.

The subway became an issue in the Lower House budget committee last February when a Communist dietman charged that subway cars were sold to south Korea at prices 600 million yen to 700 million yen higher than the actual cost.

Li Jae Hyon, former public information chief at the south Korean "embassy" in Washington, now in exile in the U.S., also said he was told by high south Korean "government" officials and businessmen that prices of Japanese-made subway cars were inflated when sold to south Korea, with profits split by the Pak "regime" and south Korean lobbyists in Japan.

Kishi Hit for Denial of Deals

Kim Hyong Uk on July 17 accused former Japanese Prime Minister Kishi and Mitsubishi Corp. of pretending ignorance of their doubtful maneuvering in Seoul's subway project.

Kim said he would reveal further details if Kishi and Mitsubishi continue to excuse themselves on grounds that his remarks are based on hearsay or erroneous assumptions.

The exiled former "KCIA" chief made the threat in an exclusive interview with Kyodo News Service. On July 15, Kim told Kyodo that Kishi helped Mitsubishi win Seoul's subway project by pressuring Pak Jung Hi.

The remark on July 15 was no doubt true because Kim himself was involved in the subway project as "KCIA" director at that time, he said.

According to Kim, the "KCIA" collected information on subway facilities in the world after Pak Jung Hi decided in 1969 to construct a subway system in the Korean capital. After studying it, the "KCIA" concluded that the finest subway system was that of Paris, followed by that of Tokyo, Kim said.

As a result, France and Japan were major rivals for the project. France was represented by Shoul N. Eisenberg, a businessman with offices both in Tokyo and Seoul, Kim said.

Eisenberg speaks Japanese very well and continues to have business relations with south Korea, he said.

From Japan, former Prime Minister Kishi and lobbyist Yatsugi Kazuo visited Seoul and persuaded Pak into awarding orders for Japanese firms led by Mitsubishi Corp., Kim said.

Former Korean Ambassador to Japan Li Hu Rak made frequent trips between Tokyo and Seoul to serve as a go-between on the subway project while he was "ambassador" from February through December in 1970, Kim also said.

Pohang Steel Mill Deal Included Bribes

Former "KCIA" director Kim Hyong Uk on July 17 hinted at another shady deal between south Korea and Japan involving the Pohang Integrated Steel Mill completed in 1972 through export of industrial plants from Japan.

In a telephone interview with the Mainichi, Kim disclosed that large sums of capital through "unfair" loans were arranged between the Japanese related firms and the Pak "administration" concerning the construction of the Pohang mill located in the southeastern district of the Korean Peninsula.

Kim assumed the "KCIA" director's post when construction of the Pohan Integrated Steel Mill got under way in 1969 and he was in Korea during 1971 and 1972 when construction of the mill was in its final stages.

The mill was completed in 1972 technically aided by the Japanese firms, including Nippon Steel Corporation. Currently, some 5,500,000 tons of crude steel are produced at the mill annually.

LDP, Traders Accused Of Corruption

Kim Hyong Uk, while disclosing "new facts," has accused the Liberal-Democratic Party (LDP) and Japanese major trading firms of helping the Pak junta commit political injustices and corruption.

In an exclusive interview with the Mainichi, Kim disclosed that he knew such facts as:

1) The "ROK" authorities had secretly donated money to members of Seirankai, a rightist group within the LDP:

2) Former Prime Minister Kishi Nobusuke and lobbyist Yatsugi Kazuo had played the role of coordinators in most businesses that Japanese trading companies engaged in with south Korea, and the two had received political fund donations from them in return for their coordination; and

3) At least four such major trading companies of Japan as Mitsubishi Corp., Mitsui & Co., C. Itoh & Co., and Marubeni Corp. had paid a huge amount of rebates to "ROK government" officials and politicians.

Kim met this reporter at a restaurant near his home in New Jersey. "My intention to disclose corruption and injustices extant for long years between Japan and the "ROK" is based on the belief that the present relationship between the two countries is basically wrong," Kim said in the interview. "If this situation remains unchecked, real friendship between the two peoples would be harmed further," he added.

Kim pointed out that bribes had been paid between the Pak "administration" and the LDP through a very complicated mechanism. He mentioned three specific Korean names as the main channels of bribery.

They were the late Kim Sung Kon, former director of the financial committee of the Democratic Republic Party, former "KCIA" director Li Hu Rak, and Li Pyong Hi, former cabinet minister without portfolio.

In particular, the role of Li Pyong Hi has become more important in recent years, Kim said, adding that Li has very close relations with Seirankai, making secret donations in the form of election funds.

Kim continued to say that he had obtained this information from his own experience as "KCIA" director and direct contacts with "KCIA" officials in Korea with whom he used to be close friends.

As for the relations between Japanese trading firms and the "Republic of Korea," Kim said:

"Both Mr. Kishi and Mr. Yatsugi have been playing the role of coordinators in such a manner as to control the Japanese business world in its relations with south Korea. They play a role as representatives of Japanese business in deals with "ROK" ranging from projects related to Japanese economic aids and loans to the export of general plants.

"In return for their efforts, the two have received political fund donations from Korean enterprises able to win contracts in a favorable manner. These relations are a kind of a long established system between Japan and the "ROK".

Kim referred to the activities of Japanese trading firms and said, "I know the fact that four major Japanese trading firms had paid a huge amount of rebates to the 'ROK' side." He cited the names of Mitsubishi, Mitsui, C. Itoh, and Marubeni.

According to Kim, Mitsubishi has a big influence in south Korea. "Mr. Fujino Chujiro of Mitsubishi (chairman of the company today) has very close relations with Pak, and this fact is advantageous for Mitsubishi."

Editorial

Why did the Japanese Government have to reach a political settlement of the Kim Dae Jung kidnap incident with the Pak Jung Hi junta three months after the south Korean opposition leader had been kidnapped? A new light has been thrown on this question in testimonies and press interviews of Kim Hyong Uk, former chief of the notorious south Korean "Central Intelligence Agency" ("KCIA").

Bombshell revelations by the "KCIA" director can be summarized as follows: Firstly, with the approval of the tyrant Pak Jung Hi, the then "KCIA" chief Li Hu Rak engineered the kidnapping of Kim Dae Jung; secondly, the Japanese police were beforehand aware of the plan to kidnap him; and thirdly, in 1965, the "KCIA" concluded a "secret agreement" with the Japanese police agency on exchange of information.

Referring to the secret agreement, Kim Hyong Uk observed that the "KCIA" received information regularly from the Japanese police authorities relating to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongryun). He said that the "KCIA" had arrested on a basis of such information Kim Gyu Nam, "National Assemblyman" of the ruling Democratic Republican Party who was executed in 1972, just after the publication of the north-south joint statement.

These facts prove that the shady corrupt connection between the ruling quarters in Seoul and Tokyo are far deeper than imagined. In other words, the Japanese Government has been, and is supporting the dictatorial Pak Jung Hi clique politically and economically and helping the clique suppress the human rights of the south Korean people, and therefore, the Japanese Government had to hush up the Kim Dae Jung kidnap case as quickly as possible. It is quite natural that the Japanese Government is desperately trying to play down the revelations made by the former "KCIA" director. Nobody will accept the "official version" of the incident by the Japanese Government.

It is a commonly-accepted view that the kidnapping of Kim Dae Jung was the work of the "KCIA" and that questionable relations exist between the "KCIA" and the Japanese police authorities.

President Kim Il Sung said: **"First of all, the Japanese Government should discontinue its hostile policy toward our country and cease supporting the south Korean authorities being engaged in frantic war preparations. The Japanese Government also should discard the antiquated mentality of lining its pockets by joining the U.S. imperialists in creating 'two Koreas', and refrain from contributing to the aggravation of the situation in our country. I believe that by so doing the Japanese Government can aid the preservation of peace and security in Korea and Asia."**

After all, the Japanese authorities are planning to perpetuate the division of Korea as "two Koreas" by bolstering the Pak Jung Hi clique. This is the ulterior motive behind them in their determination to prevent a full disclosure of the Kim Dae Jung kidnap case. But Kim Hyong Uk told an Asahi Shimbun reporter that he was prepared to produce critical evidence in case the Japanese Government continued to deny its involvement.

It is high time for the Government of Japan to respect the aspirations of the Korean people for the earliest independent and peaceful reunification, do away with all its dirty relationship with the Seoul clique and permit full clarification of the Kim Dae Jung kidnap case. It is high time for Japan to scrap the "secret agreement" between the "KCIA" and its police and guarantee the basic human rights of Korean residents in Japan.

U.S. Government Admits Kim Abduction Work of "KCIA"

The U.S. Defense Department has concluded in an official document that Kim Dae Jung, a former candidate for south Korean "president," was kidnaped from Japan by the Korean Central Intelligence Agency ("KCIA"), it was learned in Washington on July 14.

This is the first official document published by the U.S. government to confirm that the Kim kidnaping case was carried out by the "KCIA." The document was made public on June 13 under the title, "Threat against the 'Republic of Korea'."

The document was based on very accurate information collected by the Defense Department, and this fact indicates that all government authorities concerned have already reached the same conclusion regarding the Kim kidnaping case.

It clearly states that Kim Dae Jung was kidnaped by the "KCIA." It refrained from using such words as "it is said" or "it is reported" as seen in official documents when the information may contain a dubious point or the information has not been confirmed.

The clear statement on the Kim kidnaping in the Defense Department document is proof that the department has obtained independent and first-hand information directly from the "KCIA."

The Japanese government which has been denying connections with the "KCIA" in the kidnaping will probably be put in a more difficult situation in dealing with the question.

The Pentagon document, consisting of a 10-page text and three pages of attached documents, is a report on the situation the "ROK" is facing in military, political and economic fields.

The statement on the Kim kidnaping case appears on page 4 of the document. In a chapter describing the "political balance," the case is mentioned in relation to the south Korean "presidential" election in 1971.

S. Korean Bribery Probe in U.S.

Democrats Take Bribes

ABC radio on July 17 quoted a source as saying House Speaker Thomas "Tip" O'Neill and House Majority Leader James Wright have "reason to be concerned" about the investigation of Korean influence-buying in the U.S. Congress.

The network also quoted sources as saying "it appears to be true" that O'Neill put pressure on the House Ethics Committee to slow down its probe of south Korean favors, campaign contributions and payoffs to congressmen over the last several years.

The broadcast report came from England, where Ethics Committee chief counsel Philip Lacovara was vacationing before he angrily resigned last week in a clash with Committee Chairman Joh Flynt, D-Ga.

ABC quoted a source close to the investigation saying there is evidence that several powerful members of Congress, all but one of them Democrats, may be guilty of unethical conduct for accepting favors or money from south Korean lobbyists.

Asked if O'Neil was implicated, the source was quoted as saying: "He has reason to be concerned." Wright's name drew the same response.

The report came amid new disclosures by the Washington Post that federal investigators have turned up several "little black books" belonging to Pak, a central figure in the alleged bribery scheme who also is in England. The books contained money figures alongside the names of former congressmen.

ABC reported it was Flynt's refusal to subpoena the books from the Justice Department that led to Lacovara's resignation.

The Washington Post said Pak, in his ledger book for 1970, noted on Aug. 26 the amount $5,000 next to the names of then-Reps. Richard Hanna, D-Calif., and William Minshall, R-Ohio. Pak's bank records show that he personally withdrew $10,000 in cash from his bank that same day, the newspaper said.

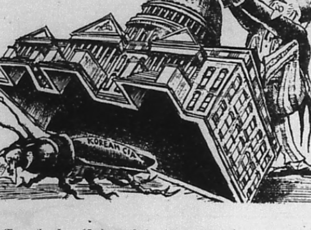
He also made unidentified cash withdrawals of $13,000 and $25,000 in late October of that year, just before the congressional elections, it said.

The paper cited reliable sources saying the Justice Department has "four or five" of the annual ledgers noting Pak's personal financial transactions.

The books were discovered stored in an antique cabinet in the businessman's Washington mansion, the Post said, after being overlooked by investigators during an earlier search of the house.

Pak, a businessman and socialite, hurriedly left Washington last fall for England after Justice Department investigators began questioning him about gifts and campaign contributions he made to members of Congress over the past several years. He is a central figure in investigations by both the Justice Department and the House Ethics Committee, which is in the midst of a flap over the abrupt resignation of its special counsel, Philip Lacovara. Lacovara's sudden departure has sparked more calls for President Carter to appoint a special prosecutor to investigate the Korean connection.

The Post noted that while the notations in Pak's ledgers do not by themselves prove that cash was delivered to the persons named, the Justice Department is known to be using the books for leads.



(From the June 15 issue of the independent U.S. newsweekly "Guardian")

Committee Chairman Blamed for Delays

The top lawyer for the U.S. House Ethics Committee investigation into south Korean lobbying on Capitol Hill has told panel members the inquiry is going too slowly and he blamed the chairman for the delay, congressional sources said on July 12.

Philip Lacovara, a former assistant Watergate prosecutor now serving as the panel's chief counsel, expressed his dissatisfaction in a private memo last week, sources said.

The lawyer held Chairman John Flynt, D-Ga., directly responsible for various delays in action and a failure to meet more than 11 times all year, the sources said.

Lacovara's move, they said, suggested a major rift with Flynt that could further stall the inquiry into allegations the south Korean "government" had businessman Pak Tong Son peddle cash, gifts and other favors to influence U.S. economic and military policies.

On July 11 three more House Democrats said Pak gave them campaign donations in 1970. Reps. Tom Foley of Washington and Melvin Price of Illinois said they each received $500. Rep. Morris Udall of Arizona said he got $300.

About 10 past and present Democratic congressmen now are on record as saying they got some kind of financial help from Pak.

Others have said they took all expense-paid trips to Korea and unsubstantiated allegations have been made about perhaps three dozen other lawmakers. The New York Times reported about 115 current or former congressmen apparently accepted cash, gifts or "something of value" from Korean agents.

Lacovara left last weekend for a vacation in Europe and was expected to return in about two weeks. Aides said the trip was unrelated to his running with Flynt.

But sources close to the investigation said "this was not the first time the committee chairman and the special counsel have locked horns. On several occasions in the past few months, Lacovara either has gone around Flynt or over his head to take his case directly to the committee members."

And the Washington Post quoted one unidentified member as saying Lacovara told the committee he was concerned that "failure to take effective steps to hold regular meetings is impending the progress" of the investigation.

Chief Counsel Lacovara Resigns

The chief counsel in the House Ethics Committee's probe of south Korean influence-peddling has submitted his resignation in protest of the panel chairman's handling of the investigation, the attorney's law firm disclosed on July 15.

Special Counsel Philip Lacovara, sent Ethics Committee Chairman John Flynt, D-Ga., a letter saying he is quitting because "it is now evident that the relationship of mutual trust and confidence that must exist between lawyer and client no longer exists.

"I see no alternative, therefore, to withdrawing my firm's representation of the committee immediately."

Lacovara's decision seemed sure to add confusion to the committee's frequently criticized investigation into reports that south Korea's "government" sought to influence American policy by giving members of Congress cash, gifts and other favors in the 1970s.

The resignation was announced shortly after the Atlanta Journal published an interview with Flynt in which he responded sharply to Lacovara's recent claim, in a private memo to committee members, that Flynt was slowing down the investigation.

Carter against Appointment of Prosecutor

U.S. President Carter said on July 17 he has no plans to appoint a special prosecutor to investigate charges that south Korean lobbyists gave favors, gifts and money to congressmen.

Returning to the White House sunburned after a restful weekend at Camp David, Md., the president was asked whether he would appoint a special prosecutor in view of the latest upheaval in the House Ethics Committee inquiring into the bribes.

"I have no plans to," he told reporters.

Key Senate and House Republican and 25 junior Democratic Congressmen have called for appointment of a special prosecutor.

The House Committee's chief counsel, Philip Lacovara, resgigned from the panel on July 15 as a result of friction with Committee Chairman John Flynt, D-Ga., over the direction of the investigation.

Jaworski to Head S. Korean Bribery Probe

Former special Watergate prosecutor Leon Jaworski, who obtained the tape that forced former U.S. President Richard M. Nixon to resign, agreed on July 20 to become chief investigator of the House of Representatives probe into alleged Korean influence-buying in Congress.

Jaworski agreed in a telephone call to Representative John J. Flynt. He will replace Philip A. Lacovara, who quit on July 15 in a fight with Flynt.

Reporters witnessing the phone call in Washington could hear only Flynt's words. At one point he assured Jaworski, "that's perfectly agreeable to me. As a matter of fact, I'm a very easy person to get along with."

Jaworski was special Watergate prosecutor from November 1973 to October 1974, and during that time obtained the so-called smoking gun tape that forced Nixon to resign on Aug. 9, 1974.

Nixon was recorded agreeing with staff aides that the FBI should be given a false story to steer them away from campaign contributions that were to link the White House with the Watergate burglary.

House Speaker Thomas P. O'Neill earlier said he had high hopes that Jaworski would take over the investigation of the allegations that south Korean agents bribed members of Congress.

O'Neill and House Majority Leader Jim Wright also had telephoned Jaworski to urge him to take the post.

Lobbying in Sweden— "Another Pak Tong Son"

On June 9, when a delegation of Swedish parliamentarians arrived in Seoul on a "private" visit, newspapers in Stockholm ran headlines of yet another Korean scandal. The scandal threatened to rock the political boat in Sweden with detailed revelations of a "Park Tong Sun of Sweden." Fingers pointed at the activities of Han Yung U, a medical doctor residing in Sweden since 1952.

Dr. Han, now a Swedish citizen, is feared by Koreans in Sweden as a man more powerful than the south Korean "Ambassador" stationed there. He is a member of four or five south Korean associations promoting closer relations between Sweden and the "ROK", and is centrally involved in the "Korean Center" in Stockholm, a major south Korean propaganda point in the country. Through these groups, and the Swedish Enterprises Association, he has been active for many years in efforts to "purchase" influence in Sweden's RIKSDAG (Parliament), spending increasing amounts of money far in excess of his own doctor's salary.

Late in 1976, Dr. Han, who calls himself a people-to-people ambassador, succeeded in pursuading the Vice-Speaker of the RIKSDAG, a member of the Center Party (formerly the Peasant Party and now the largest in the new coalition government), to visit Seoul. The red carpet treatment which he and two other accompanying parliamentarians received at Kimpo airport belies their claim that the visit was "strictly private." Their host in Seoul was Speaker of the National Assembly, Jong Il Kon, and not only were they introduced to the full range of government officials, but were also received in audience by President Pak Jung Hi himself, and took home inscribed gold watches in memory of the occasion. Their comments were, appropriately, highly favorable to Seoul, making it even more difficult to believe their claim they had personally paid for the $3,500 round-trip first class tickets to south Korea.

Accompanying the three Swedes throughout the trip was Dr. Han, who reportedly stayed in the room with Pak for some time after the three had been ushered somewhere else. On learning the Swedes could not afford to hold a reception to thank their Korean hosts, Dr. Han insisted on holding it nonetheless, and picked up the tab for all 220 invited guests.

As one of five doctors to whom the Swedish government refers its ranking employees, Dr. Han has been in on the "inside circuit" of entertainment in the capital. The Swedish Enterprises Association, representing a lobby group of 43 members of the RIKSDAG, is particularly acceptable to Han's influences in the field of trade relations with south Korea. To complete the connection, reliable opposition sources in Seoul have verified that Dr. Han is a central figure in the south Korean "government's" unofficial (ie. intelligence) activities in the whole of Scandinavia.

While the south Korean "embassy" in Stockholm is reportedly infuriated at the stories, but is conspicuously silent with regard to the facts of the case, the Swedish Embassy in Japan has been enraged by this form of "private diplomacy" by RIKSDAG members. Dr. Han, of course, denies everything, but observers wonder where he will be forced to hide should the whole truth emerge. Perhaps, in cooperation with Pak Tong Sun, a new association of expatriate ex-lobbyists will be formed on neutral ground.

Rodong Sinmun Flays "Cross Recognition"

Rodong Sinmun (organ of the CC of the WPK) July 17 carried an article titled "'Argument about Cross Recognition' Is a Product of Criminal 'Two Koreas' Plot."

The article says:

Instigated by U.S. imperialism, the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique shamelessly try to keep our country divided for ever and create "two Koreas."

Patent proof of this is that these days they are talking about so-called "cross recognition" fathered by the U.S. imperialists, in an attempt to fix the division.

The "argument about cross recognition" is a criminal one aimed at making "two Koreas" a fait accompli internationally.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has taught:

"...We can never agree to the so-called 'cross recognition' proposed by the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys for the purpose of creating 'two Koreas' and dividing our country into north and south for good."

Saying that the "argument about cross recognition" is originally a criminal slogan for preventing the policy of freezing the division from final bankruptcy and carrying the "two Koreas" line into effect at any cost, the article notes:

The "simultaneous entry" of the north and south of Korea into "the United Nations" proposed by the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique in the so-called June 23, 1973, "special statement" was bitterly lashed out as soon as it was made public. The U.S. imperialists, the Japanese reactionaries and their followers did their best to push it through the United Nations General Assembly, but met with the strong opposition of the socialist countries, the countries of the new-emerging forces and many other member states of the organisation.

This was a heavy blow at the "two Koreas" plot of the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys.

Seeing that they cannot realize with their old method the plot to perpetuate the division of Korea, the U.S. imperialists devised a new trick to attain their criminal end. This is the "argument about cross recognition." The "cross recognition" of the north and south of Korea claimed by them is aimed at putting the toga of independent "regime" on the south Korean puppet regime under the facia of "recognition" to make "two Koreas" a fait accompli.

Herein lies the crafty and sinister nature of the "argument about cross recognition."

As for the south Korean "regime," it is an out-and-out traitorous "regime" and puppet regime which is not entitled to receive recognition from anyone under whatever pretext.

The south Korean puppet regime was organised with henchmen of the U.S. imperialists with the backing of the latter's bayonet, against the will and desire of the Korean people and is thoroughly dictated by the foreign imperialists.

The Pak Jung Hi puppet regime is a fig leaf whitewashing the colonial rule of the foreign imperialists, a tool executing their aggressive policy and a most truculent fascist "regime" which imposes immeasurable misfortunes and sufferings upon the country and the nation, a regime seeking division.

In a word, it is a puppet regime trumped up and supported by the foreign imperialists, which can not represent the will of the south Korean people.

Therefore, the recognition of the Pak Jung Hi puppet regime is unthinkable from the beginning and it will result in helping the separatists realize their wild ambition.

That is why the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique are taking pains to receive someone's recognition under the sinister slogan of "cross recognition."

It is the U.S. imperialists and the Japanese reactionaries who like the division of Korea.

He who opposes the division of the country, desires the reunification, takes a stand against "two Koreas" and aspires after one Korea, can not tolerate this vicious "cross recognition" row.

The Pak Jung Hi puppet regime is beneath the notice of the independent states because it is the dirtiest treacherous "regime" without precedent in history.

To have any relations with the Pak Jung Hi puppet regime, a separatist and treacherous "regime," means encouraging its splitting and treacherous policy. This, in the long run, will lay a new obstacle in the way of the reunification of Korea.

The south Korean people are more strongly demanding the resignation of traitor Pak Jung Hi and stubbornly fighting for the abolition of the fascist dictatorial rule.

It is quite natural for all those who speak up for a fair settlement of the question of Korean reunification to isolate the south Korean puppet regime more thoroughly and actively support and encourage the righteous patriotic struggle of the south Korean people for democracy and national reunification.

This is a correct road to contribute to the reunification of Korea.

The Pak Jung Hi puppet clique are being further isolated internationally and forsaken by an increasing number of countries and peoples.

The solidarity movement for supporting the just struggle of the Korean people for national reunification is gaining in scope and strength on a worldwide scale with every passing day.

The "argument about cross recognition" brought forward by the U.S. imperialists and zealously advertized by the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique will be thoroughly smashed as all the burlesques for the permanent split of the nation went away.

(KCNA)

South Korean Authorities, Release All Political Prisoners at Once!

S. Korea "Recommendation" Is Sham

The south Korean authorities are kicking up a ridiculous row over the so-called "recommendation on the situation" they have cooked up. This is a foolish burlesque for allaying the mounting public opinion within and without and helping themselves out of the tight fix and a cheap drama for diverting elsewhere the spearhead of denunciation and resistance of the people directed against them.

Rodong Sinmun (organ of the CC of the WPK) declares this on July 16 in a commentary lashing out at the south Korean puppets who manufactured what they call "recommendation on the situation" at the puppet national assembly of late and set afloat rumours that a "lenient measure" would be taken for the democratic figures behind bars.

The commentary captioned "So-called 'Recommendation on the Situation,' a Fraud to Wriggle Out of Quandary" says:

This "recommendation" carried by the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique with the mobilization of the hand-raising machines within the puppet national assembly was faked up by the puppets in accordance with a script prepared beforehand for embellishing the heinous policy of human rights repression in south Korea and it is an offspring of a political intrigue for bridging over the crisis of the U.S. imperialist colonial terror rule there and reinforcing the fascist dictatorship of the Pak Jung Hi military hooligans.

The puppets driven to a blind alley, isolated within and without, are clinging tighter to artifices for camouflaging their fascist colour, while desperately attempting to find a way out in flunkeyist submission to the United States and Japan, war rackets and reinforcement of the fascist repressive system.

The so-called "recommendation on the situation" is a version of these artifices.

This is an offspring of the last resort of those seized with utter panic.

The Pak Jung Hi traitor gang is attempting to clothe its wolf's body in the sheep skin for concealing its colour as the truculent fascist hangman and military hooligan, further committing treacheries and subjecting the people to its repression.

Pointing out that the puppets penalize, on the strength of the "emergency decrees," the patriotic democratic figures who oppose fascism, desire democracy, stand against division and call for reunification, the commentary says: This itself is a hideous criminal act.

The commentary continues:

The "emergency decrees" are fascist evil laws which should have been repealed and the imprisoned patriotic democratic figures are people who should have been released long ago.

Shameless enough are the criminals who, strangulating democracy and patriotism, play jugglery with a gesture of "leniency" for certain people after faking up a "recommendation" today.

It is a hypocritic marionette show for pulling the wool over the eyes of the people to make a gesture with something like "recommendation," while leaving intact such fascist evil laws as "yushin constitution," "anti-communist law," "national security law" and "social security law." Even if they set free some "violators of the emergency decrees," the next day they will watch, shadow, arrest and imprison and persecute more patriots and democratic figures and put bigger nooses around their necks, remarks the commentary.

It notes that the Pak Jung Hi traitor clique who fear justice and truth and fear freedom of the people and democracy more than fire, for a thousand and one crimes they have committed against the fatherland and the nation, do not have at all the intention to institute "democracy," nor can they do so. Stating that fascist dictatorship is incompatible with democracy, it says: Because the democratisation of society itself means an end to the fascist dictatorship of Pak Jung Hi.

The commentary continues:

The Pak Jung Hi clique must give up the ridiculous ruse and repeal such repressive systems and fascist evil laws as the "yusin system" and the "emergency decrees" and unconditionally and immediately release the personages in prison and step down from power.

This is the will and demand of the people.

The Democratic Unification Party of south Korea July 13 branded as deceptive the "recommendation on the situation" faked up by the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique with the mobilisation of the hand-raising machines within the puppet national assembly and adopted a four-point resolution demanding the immediate repeal of the "emergency decrees," unconditional release of the imprisoned democratic figures, abolition of the "yusin constitution" and guarantee of the freedom of the press, religion, campus and political party activities and vital rights to the working people, and staged a street demonstration.

The personalities suffering under the suppression of bayonets by the puppets within and without prison are answering with a determined rebuff the puppets' preach of "repentance" in connection with the implementation of the "recommendation" and strongly demanding the abolition of the repressive system itself, declaring that it is the puppets themselves who "should repent" and "a release under the present condition is meaningless," as they cannot discontinue the fight, even if they go out of prison, and "if they fight, they will be thrown back into prison."

A fascist tyrant cannot hold out long and the popular masses resisting him win. This is the truth tested by history.

If the Pak Jung Hi fascist clique, ignoring this stark reality, continue to resort to suppression and swindle and persist in the manoeuvres for national split and long-term office, they will face a stern judgement by history and people. (KCNA)

S. Koreans' Comments

Jailed Democratic Figures

Kim Dae Jung who is now in the Chinju prison, South Kyongsang Province, condemned on July 18 the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique's deceptive parole of some of political prisoners, according to a foreign press report from Seoul.

He blamed the Pak Jung Hi clique, real criminals, for treating others as "criminals." He said: "If they maintain their present stance violating the constitution, release is meaningless."

Kim Dae Jung's criticism is directed against the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique's crafty "parole" of a few of numerous political offenders illegally imprisoned in south Korea.

His criticism was made known to the public after his conversation with Kim Gwang Il, one of defence lawyers in the "case of the declaration for democracy and national salvation," in the Chinju prison on July 18, was conveyed to his family.

Deriding the sly trick of the puppets, Kim Dae Jung said he could not permit their intrigues to force political prisoners to write an oath as a token of their "repentance" and in exchange for their "release" and make them admit all their activities for democracy and human rights as a "crime." "To impose surrender in an arbitrary way will only increase the number of opponents," he noted.

He said that "the government imposes 'repentance' upon us." Making clear his determination to fight on, not being taken in by the fascist clique's plot of "repentance" and "lenience," he stated: "I would not act contrary to the expectation of people outside prison."

The puppets' crafty "parole" farce is being rejected by other personages, too.

So Nam Dong, former professor at Yonse University now in the Ulsan prison, South Kyongsang Province, and Li Mun Yong, former professor at Koryo University now in the Sunchon prison, South Cholla Province—they were serving prison terms, charged with involvement in the "case of the declaration for democracy and national salvation"—refused to write an oath, forced upon them by the fascist hangmen on the pretext of "lenient treatment," saying that it is "forcing of surrender."

Democratic Unification Party

The Democratic Unification Party, an opposition party of south Korea, issued a statement on July 18, branding the so-called "parole of some of the violators of emergency decree No. 9" by the Pak Jung Hi clique as a "deceptive act flouting the people, not a sincere step for the restoration of democracy," according to a foreign press report from Seoul.

The statement demanded the unconditional and immediate release of all the political prisoners.

This statement of the opposition party was made public against the political trick of the puppets.

As reported, the south Korean puppets trumped up the so-called "recommendation on the situation" by mobilizing their faithful servants and hand-raising machines within the puppet national assembly. This is a crafty trick invented to hoodwink public opinion, beautify their suppression of human rights and extricate themselves from the crisis as the hatred and denunciation of the people within and without against their stifling of democracy and violation of human rights are growing more vehement.

The main content of this "government"-authored "recommendation" is that "a lenient step" would be taken for the political prisoners charged with the violation of the emergency decree while aspiring after democracy, if they show "repentance."

"Accepting this recommendation," the puppet clique staged the farce of "releasing" some of political prisoners on July 17.

In the statement the Democratic Unification Party pointed out: As the students and personages imprisoned on charges of "violation of the emergency decree" are by no means "criminals," it is preposterous for "the government to talk about their repentance." We cannot see "the intention of the government to finally settle the situation."

When the deceptive "recommendation" was brought before the puppet national assembly, this party opposed its adoption, branding it as a "swindle."

Democratic Charter Signers

Ex-"president" of south Korea Yun Bo Son and nine other personages who initiated the "charter for democracy and national salvation" made public a statement on July 16 on the occasion of the so-called "constitution memorial day" of the puppets and expressed their resolve to keep up the anti-"government" struggle, according to a foreign press report from Seoul.

The statement rejected the crafty machinations of the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique to appease and deceive the anti-"government" forces. It stressed: "We do not beg the violators of the constitutional order for tolerance but hope they will reconsider and repent before history and the people.

"Freedom and democracy can be won only through a voluntary struggle."

The statement held that "the human rights of the democratic figures and students suppressed and imprisoned under the present regime should be restored without delay."

Referring to the present miserable reality of south Korea where "the ideal of freedom and democracy" has been totally trampled underfoot and obliterated by the murderous "yusin (revitalization) system," the statement declared: "All the structures, systems and laws contradictory to the ideal of freedom and democracy conflict with the spirit of the constitution and they cannot be recognized."

According to the report, in an attempt to bridge over the crisis of their fascist terror rule the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique made public the so-called "recommendation on the situation" recently through the puppet national assembly and spread the rumours that a "lenient step" would be taken for the democratic personages behind bars.

The anti-"government" statement issued by the initiators of the "charter for democracy and national salvation" shows the determination of the anti-"government" forces of broad sections in south Korea to reject the deceptive trick of the puppets and continue with the struggle against fascism and for democracy.

Detainees' Families Council

The council of families of detainees consisting mainly of families of those who were imprisoned, charged with involvement in the "declaration for democracy and national salvation" of south Korea, made public a statement on July 18 in connection with the release of some of those imprisoned by the puppets on charges of "violation of emergency decree No. 9," according to a Kyodo report from Seoul.

Follows the gist of the statement:

1. Many people who made clear the stand of conscience and justice at a time when the absolute power of one man trampled down human conscience and put down the voice of justice have been imprisoned on charges of violation of the emergency decree.

But those who are now in prison are all just in their activities and we, their families, are not ashamed spiritually, but are proud though our living is miserable.

We are convinced that the release of some of the imprisoned persons on July 17 is a victory of the struggle of the democratic people and students for democracy.

The government side alleges, referring to their signing of an oath, as if those set free gave up their faith, but we do not believe it.

1. If the release is not a trick, the government should abolish, first of all, the emergency decree and proceed with the unconditional and immediate release of all the political prisoners.

The object of release must be not only the violators of emergency decree No. 9 but also all the political prisoners charged with violation of emergency decrees Nos 1 and 4 and all those charged with the violation of the anti-communist law and involvement in the case of the People's Revolutionary Party and other fabricated cases.

Pursuit of those who lie low, charged with the violation of the emergency decrees or involvement in the students movement should be stopped.

Washington Post:

S. Korea Framed Spy Case, Park's Critics Charged

The Washington Post June 30 carried an article by its Seoul correspondent entitled "S. Korea Framed Spy Case, Park's Critics Charged."

Writing about Suh Kwang Tae, a student of the Medical College of Seoul University, who was arrested on charges of involvement in the "campus spying case" and sentenced to a prison term of eight years by a murderous trial, the correspondent exposed the criminal acts of the Pak Jung Hi fascist hangmen who trump up "case" with barbarous torture and victimizing guiltless people for their sinister political designs.

Excerpts from the article follow:

SEOUL—Life went nightmarishly wrong for medical student Suh Kwang Tae in November 1975 when he was seized without warning by South Korean army interrogators. He showed up in Seoul courtroom months later, unable to recognize his relatives and was convicted of spying for North Korea—largely on the basis of what prosecutors said was his voluntary confession.

Suh subsequently repudiated the confession in a dramatic eight-hour address to an appeals court. The admission of guilt was false, extracted by severe torture and trickery, he claimed. He rolled up his sleeves to expose scars he said were caused by the lighted cigarettes of army investigators. The judges confirmed the verdict but reduced his sentence from 15 years to eight years, without offering any explanation for the apparent inconsistency.

Following rejection of Suh's final appeal by the South Korean Supreme Court last March, numerous sources made court records available to me and alleged that the student was the victim of a gross miscarriage of justice.

Espionage cases here are not reported in the government-controlled press, and political opponents of President Park Chung Hee admit that while they are skeptical of many prosecutions. They generally lack the knowledge to challenge guilty verdicts. Yet, those who are knowledgeable about Suh's case unhesitatingly accuse government officials of framing an innocent man. Further, they claim that there were abundant evidences that the 'confession' was obtained by torture and therefore inadmissible under South Korean law.

The Park government's foreign press spokesman, Yu Tae Won, made no reply to repeated requests over a 10-day period for official comment on the case or the opportunity to interview prosecutors.

Reliable sources in South Korea's political opposition insist that Suh's situation is a prominent but not unique example of politically motivated criminal prosecutions. Former President Yun Po Sun, although under a suspended five-year prison term for anti-government activities, is staunchly anti-Communist. He knows Suh and vouches for his innocence. "This young boy is very clever and brave. He was cruelly tortured and imprisoned. There are many, many such cases," he says.

At least 200 students have been charged under an April 1975 presidential decree banning virtually any political dissent. Records are not available, but dozens of persons have faced espionage trials.

Suh was a fourth-year student at the prestigious Seoul National University Medical College when he was arrested. He had an I.Q. of 150, an engaging manner and a social conscience that prodded him to join a health service for slum-dwellers in South Korean capital. His friends say he was intellectually and peacefully anti-government and much more strongly anti-Communist.

In the fall of 1975, police and Korean Central Intelligence Agency operatives arrested dozens of students allegedly involved in interrelated espionage cases. Suh and 13 other students were taken to the headquarters of the Counter Intelligence Corps, the much feared supreme security agency charged with guarding the Park regime against possible coups and maintaining surveillance on South Korean army commanders.

According to reliable sources, who insisted on anonymity and would meet only under conditions of considerable secrecy, all the students were tortured. Suh later testified that he had been beaten and forced to kneel with a stick behind his knees while men wearing army boots stamped on for seven days and was continually tortured until he became unconscious. A stick was poked into his stomach until he vomited blood, Suh claimed.

To avoid further torture, the students told investigators what they wanted to hear, the sources said, with the intention of saving the truth for the prosecutors. Suh was tricked into giving his false confession to a man introduced as another KCIA agent, the sources said. In fact, the student was talking to a prosecutor and the testimony, was eventually produced in court.

Suh later claimed that the psychological, not physical, torture drove him insane. Investigators told him his elder sister was also in prison undergoing interrogation. Since he was kept in solitary confinement and forbidden family visitors for more than six months. Suh had no way of knowing this was a lie, the sources explain. He was obviously deranged when he appeared in court and was admitted to hospital for a month.

The prosecutors charged Suh with helping the central figure in the case—a Korean medical student who lives in Japan—start a Communist spyring to report campus anti-government activities to North Korea. Suh was accused of espionage, crimes against the national security and anti-Communist laws, and violation of a presidential emergency decree. He denies all the charges and says he does not know whether the alleged ringleader, Kang Dhang Hun, was a North Korean agent. Eleven of the students are free, Suh and one other man are serving long prison terms and the alleged ringleader—who also claims that he was tortured into making a false confession—is awaiting execution.

Koreans who live in Japan, where they can brush shoulders with North Koreans in a free atmosphere unthinkable in either Korea, are regarded with particular suspicion by Seoul authorities. Although Park's political opponents agree with McIntosh that there is an "ideological paranoia in the South Korean system," they are careful not to make wholesale dismissals of the espionage allegations.

"I just don't know about Kang's behavior in Japan or whether he went to Pyongyang as the government claims," explained an expert on Suh's case. "But I am sure that Mr. Suh and the other students are not guilty. There was no clear material evidence. The only proof was the testimony they gave against themselves and one another which was made to fit."

"Suh's case is terrible," said a law professor, "but there are many students falsely charged, unfairly tried and being sacrificed."

Another source stressed that the government's rigid stance against communism places the investigators, prosecutors and judges in espionage cases under irresistible pressures to secure convictions.

"By American standards you can't even expect a fair trial here," he said.

S. Korean Bar Assn. Denounces Human Rights Violation

The First Lawyers Association in Seoul June 21 sent a letter of protest respectively to the Songbuk branch of the puppet Seoul district prosecutor's office and the puppet Taerung police station in denunciation of the puppet investigation authorities' infringement upon human rights, according to a radio report from Seoul.

In the letter of protest the lawyers association said that "the investigation authorities should refrain from infringement upon human rights in interrogating criminal suspects and be more careful especially with minors.

According to the letter of protest, the puppet investigation authorities recently arrested a 12-year old boy with the mobilization of police under the pretext of investigation of a "case" which took place in Myonmok-dong in the city and committed the criminal act of forcing confession upon the boy, torturing him all night.

The lawyers organization branded this as an "unpardonable" act violating human rights and repeatedly demanded the puppet authorities end the infringement upon human rights, urging them to "take positive steps lest similar illegal acts should be committed again.

British "Labour Monthly":

South Korea—Police State

The June issue of the British journal "Labour Monthly" carried an article contributed by Pastor Ben Ris under the headline "South Korea—Police State," according to a report from London.

Noting that since the proclamation of the "extraordinary martial law" on October 17, 1972, and subsequently the adoption of the "revitalisation constitution" persecution has been continuing in south Korea, the article said to the following effect:

The Pak Jung Hi "regime" is employing all repressive means to suppress heretics.

The world began to know what is going on there for many years.

But it is not easy to obtain truth, because Pak Jung Hi does not permit foreign correspondents to publish any report unflattering to his "government." But truth cannot be covered up for ever.

Pak Jung Hi can never live without the support of American imperialism.

The United States has intervened in the affairs on the Korean Peninsula since the period of the Second World War, and its participation gave birth to the so-called "Republic of Korea" in 1948. The United States gave south Korea about 15,000 million dollars and has taken no step to make Pak Jung Hi change his method of rule. Democracy, human rights and justice—all these are ignored. Religious leaders, trade union activists, intellectuals and students have been imprisoned.

Poet Kim Ji Ha was also cast into prison.

But all this is only the apex of an iceberg.

Around August 19, 1974, more than 280 opponents of Pak Jung Hi were arrested. Arrest is still continuing. Many of the arrested persons were either condemned to death or, according to the announcement of the south Korean "Central Intelligence Agency," suddenly ended their life with "suicide."

Just the same explanation was given when the dead body of Choe Jong Gil, professor at the law college of Seoul University, was found at the headquarters of the south Korean "Central IntelligenceAgency" in Seoul. His "crime" was that he called for tolerance for students-demonstrators. Most demonstrative was that the south Korean "Central Intelligence Agency" disposed of his body,not allowing his family, particularly his wife who was a doctress, to see it which bore prints of brutal torture.

The south Korean "Central Intelligence Agency" is considered more despotic than any other secret organs in the world.

It is widely known that the south Korean "Central Intelligence Agency" is carrying on its activities freely not only in south Korea but also in Washington, in particular.

They threaten south Korean journalists in exile abroad with death and suppress their relatives in south Korea.

It is not easy to put an end to such illegal acts of intimidation, because the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency permits the infiltration of secret agents of the south Korean "Central Intelligence Agency" into the United States.

Pak Dong Son who has close connection with the south Korean "Central Intelligence Agency" already confessed that he made a "present" of 10,000 dollars each to some U.S. congressmen. But it will be difficult for the United States to shirk all its responsibilities for south Korea.

Some multinational corporations, the "Gulf Oil" among them, are greatly interested in the south Korean economy. During several months before the last "presidential" election in south Korea this firm alone gave Pak Jung Hi three million dollars.

But Carter mentioned south Korea anyway during his election campaign. He said that over a period of five years a greater part of the U.S. troops would be gradually withdrawn from south Korea. However, he added that before the withdrawal of American soldiers there would be negotiations with Tokyo and Seoul.

The "regime" of Pak Jung Hi cannot exist without Japanese and American money.

Pak Jung Hi is using the argument which he used in the days of President Ford, namely, "threat from the north."

But this so-called "argument" about "threat from the north" is unconvincing.

Thousands of honest people who support Buddhism, Christianism and socialism are ready to go to jail and face death for the sake of elementary human rights.

As long as there are still such people like Kim Dae Jung, pastor Mun Ik Hwan, and many others who are struggling for democracy, this world outlook will gain the upper hand again.

THE PEOPLE'S KOREA Published every Wednesday by Choson Sinbo-sa Office: 5, Tsukudo Hachiman-cho, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo, Japan. Tel: (269) 0131-8. Anyone is free to reproduce any articles or stories in The People's Korea. Price: 100 yen (35 cents)